

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

July 22, 1851.—John Edward Gray, Esq., F.R.S. &c., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following papers were read:—

1. ON THE LARGEST KNOWN SPECIES OF PHALERIDINE BIRD.
BY CHARLES LUCIEN, PRINCE BONAPARTE.

Among the new additions lately made to the British Museum I was struck by one of the *Alcidæ*, which I had never seen before, and which was very properly placed close by two beautiful specimens of my singular *Ceratorrhina*, also lately added to the zoological treasures of the English nation. The bird which is the subject of the present note is evidently the *Labrador Awk* of Latham, so miscalled from the erroneous impression that it came from those eastern shores of America, but too well described not to be recognized. Gmelin compiled his *Alca labradora* from the description of Latham, and all those who did not follow him blindly, have referred that indication to an immature state of the Razor-bill (*Mormon arctica*), a course in which they were led by geographical consideration only. Although our bird belongs to the family of the *Alcidæ*, it is not even an *Alcine*, as the Razor-bill, but, as is shown by the nakedness of the cere, it belongs to the other subfamily, or *Phaleridine*, of which it is at present the largest known.

In its family it is certainly allied to *Ceratorrhina*, but well deserving to constitute a genus by itself. The bill still more compressed, is in fact much more angulated beneath, and covered at the base, not by a bony process or *horn*, but by a soft membrane or *saddle*, which leaves a simple slit along the margins for the imperious nostrils.

GENUS NOVUM PHALERIDINARUM.

SAGMATORRHINA, Bp. Saddle-Bill.

Rostrum duplo longius quam altum; maxilla ad basin recta cæcâ maximâ induta, apice incurva; mandibula ultra medium statim adscendens, angulum obtusum constituens; nares lineares, marginales.

As the bird has been so well described by Latham, Mr. G. R. Gray very properly suggests that its specific name should be taken from that author.

SAGMATORRHINA LATHAMI, Bp. *Maxima; nigricans; subtus albido-fuliginosa; rostro pedibusque rubris; cæcâ palmisque nigris.*

Long. 16 poll.; rostr. 2 poll. long., 1 altum, $\frac{5}{8}$ latum ad basin, $\frac{3}{8}$ ad med.; alæ $7\frac{1}{2}$ poll.; cauda $3\frac{1}{2}$; tars. $1\frac{1}{4}$; digitorum longissimus $2\frac{3}{8}$.

This species is the largest of the subfamily, which is well known to contain the dwarfs of the Water birds; it is one-third larger than *Ceratorrhina monocerota*, of which it has precisely the colouring, wanting only (at least in the state we have it) the little white feathers above the eye and at the corners of the mouth. The proportions of wings, tail, feet and toes are the same: the bill and toes must have been reddish; the cere and membranes black. Like the *Ceratorrhina*, it seems to be confined to the North-western Arctic regions of America; and we are led to believe it does not extend to the Siberian shores, from the circumstance of its not having been noticed by Russian naturalists.

The well-marked family of *Alcidæ* forms, with the *Colymbidæ*, *Podicipidæ* and *Spheniscidæ*, the great section of the *Urinatores*, which, with the *Lamellirotres*, constitutes alone the Order *Anseres*, as it must be restricted to the *web-footed Præcoces* of Prof. Owen. The other two sections, *Longipennes* and *Totipalmi*, constitute now the Order *Gaviæ* of my *Conspectus*, being, in fact, *web-footed Altrices*, which have no more right to remain in *Anseres* than the *Pigeons* among the *Gallinæ*,—than the *Herodiones* among the *Grallæ*. The passage between my *Gaviæ* or *web-footed Altrices*, and my *Herodiones* or *grallatorial Altrices*, is beautifully exemplified by that most remarkable bird the *Balæniceps*, whose affinity with *Pelecanidæ* has so well been pointed out, and even exaggerated, by Mr. Gould. On the other hand, it is no less obvious that the *Longipennes*, some of which, with tumid bills, have been considered as *Sea-Pigeons*, connect them (the *Gaviæ*) with the *Columbæ*; whilst between the two subclasses the connections and correspondence (affinity and analogy) take place in different degrees and by different means and sides, chiefly as exemplified in the following table:—

AVES.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. ALTRICES (Insessores). | 2. PRÆCOCES (Grallatores). |
| 1. PSITTACI. | |
| 2. ACCIPITRES. | |
| 3. PASSERES. | |
| a. OSCINES. | |
| b. VOLUCRES. | |
| 4. COLUMBÆ. | |
| a. INEPTI. | 8. STRUTHIONES. |
| b. GYRANTES. | 9. GALLINÆ. |
| 5. GAVIÆ. | 10. ANSERES. |
| a. TOTIPALMI. | a. LAMELLIROSTRES. |
| b. LONGIPENNES. | b. URINATORES. |
| 6. HERODIONES. | 7. GRALLÆ. |
| | a. ALECTRIDES. |
| | b. CURSORES. |

2. A MONOGRAPH OF SCUTUS, A GENUS OF GASTEROPODOUS
MOLLUSCA, BELONGING TO THE FAMILY FISSURELLIDÆ.
BY ARTHUR ADAMS, R.N., F.L.S. ETC.

Genus SCUTUS, De Montfort.

Animal with the head probosciform; tentacles thick and subulate, with the eyes on tubercles at their outer bases; mantle reflexed over the sides of, and nearly covering, the shell; sides of foot with a series of short cirrhi.

Shell oblong, scutiform, flattened; apex dorsal, oblique, posteriorly inclined; margin of aperture sinuated in front; muscular impression horse-shoe shaped, open anteriorly.

Parmophorus, Blainv.—*Dascinus*, Rafin.—*Scutellites*, Auct.—*Scutum*, Sow. jun.—*Parmophora*, Desh.—*Emarginula*, sp. Sow.—*Patella*, sp. Lamk.

1. SCUTUS UNGUIS, Linn.

Patella unguis, Linn. Mus. Ludovic. Ulric. Regim. p. 69. no. 419.—*Patella ambigua*, Chemn.—*Scutus antipodis*, Montf.—*Parmophorus australis*, Lamk.—*Parm. elongatus*, Blainv.

Hab. New Zealand. Mus. Cuming.

2. SCUTUS ELONGATUS, Lamarck.

Patella elongata, Lamk. Ann. du Mus. i. p. 310.—*Parmophorus elongatus*, Lamk. Hist.—*Emarginula elongata*, Sow. Gen.

Hab. East Australia. Mus. Cuming. Also occurs fossil.

3. SCUTUS GRANULATUS, Blainv.

Parmophorus granulatus, Blainv. Bullet. des Scienc. 1817; Lamk. Hist. An. s. Vert. vol. vii. pt. ii. p. 5; Reeve, Conch. Syst. pl. 139. f. 4.

Hab. Port Essington, on the rocks, low water. Mus. Cuming.

4. SCUTUS CORRUGATUS, Reeve.

Parmophorus corrugatus, Reeve, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1842; Conch. Syst. pl. 139. f. 1.

Hab. —? Mus. Cuming.

5. SCUTUS TUMIDUS, Quoy et Gaimard.

Parmophorus tumidus, Quoy et Gaim. Voy. de l'Astrol. pl. 69. f. 6.—*Parm. gibbosus*, Anton.—? *Parm. breviculus*, Blainv. Bull. des Sci. 1817; Sowerby's Gen. (Emarg.) fig. 2.

Hab. Madagascar. Mus. Cuming.

6. SCUTUS IMBRICATUS, Quoy et Gaimard.

Parmophorus imbricatus, Quoy et Gaim. Voy. de l'Astrol. pl. 69. f. 17, 18.

Hab. Island of Burias. Mus. Cuming.

7. SCUTUS ANGUSTATUS, A. Adams. *S. testá elongatá, subquadrangulari, lateribus angustatis, coarctatis; dorso plano, concentricè striato, vertice subcentrali, postice declinato; extremitate anticá sinuatá, posticá excurvatá, subelevatá.*

Hab. Eastern Seas. Mus. Cuming.

3. A MONOGRAPH OF THE GENUS MONOPTYGMA OF LEA.

BY ARTHUR ADAMS, R.N., F.L.S. ETC.

Genus MONOPTYGMA, J. Lea. (? *Menestho*, Müll.)

Animal unknown.

Shell subulately turreted, transversely striated, apex simple, acute; aperture oval, longer than wide, rounded and entire in front; columella with a single oblique fold.

This genus differs from *Actæon* in being elongated, and in having an oblique fold, instead of a transverse plait on the columella.

1. MONOPTYGMA STRIATA, Gray. *M. testá turrito-subulatá, solidá, olivacéá, anfractibus planis, transversim sulcatis, sulcis profundis, distantibus; aperturá oblongá, intus albá.*

This species, which is typical, is a very thick and strong shell, with a somewhat convex lateral outline, and strongly transversely grooved across the flattened whorls. Mus. Cuming.

2. MONOPTYGMA FULVA, A. Adams. *M. testá turrito-subulatá, graciliori, solidá, fulvá, anfractibus planis, transversim sulcatis, sulcis profundis, distantibus; aperturá oblongá, intus fuscá.*

This elegantly-formed shell is more slender than *M. striata*, and of a different colour; the transverse grooves are also much closer together, and their edges are rounded; the twist of the columella is not so distinct, and the aperture is brown internally. Mus. Cuming.

3. MONOPTYGMA GRANULATA, A. Adams. *M. testá ovato-turritá, albá, solidá, anfractibus planiusculis, gradatis, longitudinaliter corrugato-plicatis, transversim sulcatis, sulcis profundis, valde distantibus; interstitiis lævibus; aperturá oblongá, columellá plicá subproductá.*

This is a rather short and obtuse white and solid species, very strongly grooved transversely, and with the whorls longitudinally corrugately plicated. Mus. Cuming.

4. MONOPTYGMA LAUTA, A. Adams. *M. testá turrito-subulatá, albidá, tenui, subpellucidá, anfractibus planiusculis, longitudinaliter eleganter striatis, transversim sulcatis, sulcis distantibus, interstitiis crenulatis; aperturá oblongá, columellá obliquá et curvatá.*

A very beautifully-sculptured species, dredged from 10 fathoms, at Bolinao, by Mr. Cuming; the outline is subulated, and the whorls rather flattened and longitudinally striated. Mus. Cuming.

5. MONOPTYGMA AMÆNA, A. Adams. *M. testá ovato-acuminatá, tenui, subpellucidá, albidá, longitudinaliter substriatá, anfractibus convexiusculis, transversim sulcatis, sulcis valde distantibus, interstitiis eleganter punctatis; aperturá oblongá, antice dilatatá, columellá rectá.*

This is a most exquisite species, both in form and sculpture; the whorls are rounded and punctate-striate, and the shell is nearly pellucid; it is from Bolinao, 10 fathoms water. Mus. Cuming.

6. *MONOPTYGMA CASTA*, A. Adams. *M. testá ovato-turritá, albá, tenui, semipellucidá, anfractibus convexiusculis, transversim sulcatis, sulcis subconfertis, interstitiis pulcherrimè striatis; aperturá oblongá, antice productá, columellá obliquá, subtortuosá.*

This pure white ovate form is from the China Seas, being collected by the writer during the Voyage of H.M.S. Samarang. The whorls are grooved, with the interstices striated. Mus. Cuming.

7. *MONOPTYGMA SPECIOSA*, A. Adams. *M. testá turritá, subulatá, albidá, tenui, semipellucidá, anfractibus octo, convexiusculis, suturá profundá, cingillis transversis elevatis, interstitiis concinnè cancellatis, ornatá; aperturá oblongo-ovali, columellá subrectá, supernè plicá obliquá subobsoletá instructá.*

Hab. Baclayon; Philippines. Mus. Cuming.

An elegant semipellucid species, resembling an elongated *Actæon*, with the whorls encircled with elevated cingilli, and the interstices cancellated.

8. *MONOPTYGMA SPIRATA*, A. Adams. *M. testá turritá, albá, epidermide fusco tectá, anfractibus octo, planiusculis, gradatis, suturá canaliculatá, plicis longitudinalibus, angustis, confertis, et sulcis transversis decussatim ornatá; aperturá oblongá, labio plicá unicá obliquá instructo.*

Hab. Camaguin; Philippines. Mus. Cuming.

A small turreted species, covered, in the living state, with a light brown epidermis, and with the surface regularly and beautifully de-
 cussated with raised lines.

9. *MONOPTYGMA TENELLA*, A. Adams. *M. testá ovato-turritá, albá, subpellucidá, anfractibus quatuor, convexiusculis, transversim tenuiter striatá; aperturá ovali, labio subreflexo, plicá obsoletá instructo; labro dilatato, margine flexuoso incrassato et subreflexo.*

Hab. Philippine Islands. Mus. Cuming.

A small *Rissoa*-like shell, with only a faint indication of a plait on the columellar lip; the aperture dilated, and the outer lip expanded and slightly thickened anteriorly.

10. *MONOPTYGMA STYLINA*, A. Adams. *M. testá subulatá, in medio incrassato, albá, subpellucidá, anfractibus 9-12, planiusculis, transversim tenuiter sulcatá, longitudinaliter substriatá; aperturá oblongá, labio superne plicá obliquá instructo; labro, in medio, subrecto.*

Hab. Catanuan; Philippines. Mus. Cuming.

A remarkable white subulate shell, with the middle whorls, especially those near the apex, enlarged.

11. *MONOPTYGMA SUTURALIS*, A. Adams. *M. testá subulato-turritá, subumbilicatá, albá, nitidá, subdiaphaná, anfractibus septem planis, suturá canaliculatá, transversim sulcatá, an-*

fractu ultimo subsoluto, fasciis angustis, albo articulatis, ornato; aperturâ oblongo-ovali, labio plicâ evanidâ instructo.

Hab. Philippine Islands. Mus. Cuming.

A small white species, with the last whorl nearly free, and having the suture deeply channeled.

4. DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SHELLS, FROM THE CUMINGIAN COLLECTION; WITH A NOTE ON THE GENUS NEMATURA.

BY ARTHUR ADAMS, R.N., F.L.S. ETC.

PYRAMIDELLA METULA, A. Adams. *P. testâ subulatâ, turritâ, apice obtusiusculo, albidâ anfractibus decem planulatis, longitudinaliter costatâ, costis confertis æquantibus, interstitiis lineis transversis elevatis ornatâ; aperturâ ovali, labio incrassato, in medio plicâ unicâ instructo; labro margine subincrassato.*

Hab. Mizamis, Cagayan. Mus. Cuming.

A small elongated species, somewhat resembling a *Rissoina*, with the intervals between the ribs finely cancellated, and the whorls very numerous.

PYRAMIDELLA ACLIS, A. Adams. *P. testâ subulatâ albâ nitidâ, anfractibus octo planiusculis longitudinaliter plicatâ, plicis æqualibus subconfertis, interstitiis lævibus; aperturâ semiovatâ, labio subincrassato plicâ unicâ munito; labro subdilato.*

Hab. Philippines. Mus. Cuming.

This is a slender subulate species, likewise resembling in appearance a *Rissoina*.

LACUNA CARINIFERA, A. Adams. *L. testâ ovatâ, spirâ acuminatâ, anfractibus quatuor, latè umbilicatâ, fulvâ, anfractu ultimo angulato, carinâ transversâ elevatâ, rufo-fusco articulatâ, ornato; aperturâ semiovatâ; labro acuto, angulato, labio recto, fissurâ umbilicali elongatâ.*

Hab. Borneo. Mus. Cuming.

The single prominent keel round the periphery of the last whorl is the principal feature of this species.

VELUTINA SITKENSIS, A. Adams. *V. testâ nigro-fuscâ, epidermide liris elevatis transversis confertis obtectâ, longitudinaliter valdè sulcatâ, sulcis subdistantibus; aperturâ ovali, intus sulcatâ; labro margine reflexo, nigro, incrassato; postice non-producto supra anfractum ultimum.*

Hab. Sitka. Mus. Cuming.

The dark brown colour and oval form distinguish this species from *V. lævigata*, which also has the outer lip arched and expanded posteriorly.

OTINA FUSCA, A. Adams. *O. testâ magnâ, solidâ, semiopacâ, fuscâ, sine epidermide, dorso convexâ, longitudinaliter subplicatâ, transversim tenuiter striatâ, labio lato, plano, et excavato; labro recto, non reflexo aut expanso.*

Hab. Benguela. Mus. Cuming.

The large size of this species, and its convex form, distinguish it from *O. otis*, and its absence of bands, and the outer lip not being expanded, from *O. zonata*, Gould, the only two species at present known to me.

5. NOTE ON NEMATURA, BY A. ADAMS.

The genus *Nematura*, established by Mr. Benson, appears to have the closest affinity with *Bithynia* of Leach, but the horny operculum, with grooved margins, and the contraction of the aperture, will distinguish them. There appear to have been found at present but six species, three of them known, and three here indicated for the first time; in the rivers and streams of the East are doubtless many more; they are usually found adhering to the under surface of dead floating leaves.

1. NEMATURA DELTÆ, BENSON. *N. testâ magnâ, pallidè fulvâ, globosâ, lævi; aperturâ orbiculari, peritremate simplici.*
Mus. Cuming.

2. NEMATURA MINIMA, BENSON. *N. testâ parvâ, corned, semipellucidâ, ovali, spirâ subproductâ; politâ, fasciis rufis subobsoletis ornâtâ; aperturâ orbiculari, peritremate simplici.*
Mus. Cuming.

3. NEMATURA POLITA, SOWERBY. *N. testâ magnâ, castaneo-fuscâ, compressâ, subvaricosâ; aperturâ ovali, peritremate anticè striatâ; regione umbilicali lîrâ callosâ circumdatâ; punctato-striatâ.*
Mus. Cuming.

4. NEMATURA OLIVACEA, A. ADAMS. *N. testâ ovatâ, opacâ, olivacâ, viridi-fusco reticulatâ; aperturâ ovali, spirâ elevatâ, apice decollatâ, peritremate simplici.*
Mus. Cuming.

5. NEMATURA GLABRATA, A. ADAMS. *N. testâ magnâ, ovatâ, non compressâ aut varicosâ, subviridi-corned; spirâ acutâ, apice acuminatâ, lævi, politâ; aperturâ orbiculari, angustatâ, peritremate nigro.*
Hab. Penang. Mus. Cuming.

6. NEMATURA PUNCTICULATA, A. ADAMS. *N. testâ mediocri, pallidè fulvâ, compressâ, anfractu ultimo gibboso, et subangulato ad latera, lineolis punctatis transversis ornâtâ, peritremate simplici.*
Hab. Eastern Islands. Mus. Cuming.

6. A MONOGRAPH OF THE RECENT SPECIES OF RIMULA, A GENUS OF MOLLUSCA, BELONGING TO THE FAMILY FISSURELLIDÆ. BY ARTHUR ADAMS, R.N., F.L.S. ETC.

The genus *Rimula* of DeFrance has been usually confounded with *Puncturella* of Lowe, or the *Cemoria* of Leach, but it is at once

distinguished by the absence of the arcuated plate in the interior of the vertex. The species already known are fossil, to which we now add a few recent examples.

Genus RIMULA, DeFrance.

Shell conical, with an elevated, recurved, entire vertex, turned towards the posterior end; surface cancellated, with radiating ribs; a linear perforation in the upper part of the shell, half-way between the vertex and anterior margin; margin of aperture crenulated; interior simple, with no shelly plate; muscular impression crescentic, interrupted in front.

1. RIMULA EXQUISITA, A. Adams. *R. testâ magnâ, ovali, semipellucidâ, albâ, costis longitudinalibus, radiantibus, lineisque elevatis, transversis, concentricis, cancellatâ; cancelli subquadrati; costis crenulatis, inæqualibus, prominentibus, anterioribus duabus divergentibus, interstitiis costellis duabus instructis; supra perforationem concavâ; perforatione elongatâ subquadratâ.*

Hab. Catanuan, island of Luzon and island of Burias, found on dead shells, 7 and 10 fathoms, sandy mud (*H. C.*). Mus. Cuming.

2. RIMULA CUMINGII, A. Adams. *R. testâ parvâ, ovatâ, opacâ, costellis longitudinalibus, radiantibus, lineisque transversis, crassis, concentricis, cancellatâ; cancelli transversi, elongati; costis nodulosis, subæqualibus, prominentibus, distantibus, anterioribus duabus antice divergentibus, interstitiis costellis duabus instructis, perforatione elongatâ, subquadratâ.*

Hab. Eastern Seas. Mus. Cuming.

3. RIMULA CARINATA, A. Adams. *R. testâ parvâ, ovali, costellis simplicibus, permultis, confertis, longitudinalibus, radiantibus, ornatâ; interstitiis cancellatis; cancelli punctiformes; costellis duabus anterioribus, antice convergentibus, et apud aperturæ marginem junctis; interstitiis, supra perforationem, convexis, supra verticem extendentibus, quasi carinâ; perforatione ovali, angustâ, antice angustatâ.*

Hab. Cagayan, province of Misamis, island of Mindanao, on dead shells, 25 fathoms, sandy mud (*H. C.*). Mus. Cuming.

4. RIMULA PROPINQUA, A. Adams. *R. testâ parvâ, elongato-ovalis; costellis prominentibus, asperis, longitudinalibus, radiantibus, subdistantibus; interstitiis valde cancellatis; cancelli transversi, subquadrati; costellis duabus anterioribus, antice convergentibus, ad aperturæ marginem junctis; perforatione angustato-ovalis, antice acuminatâ.*

Hab. Catapan, Philippines. Mus. Cuming.

7. A MONOGRAPH OF PUNCTURELLA, A GENUS OF GASTEROPODOUS MOLLUSCA, BELONGING TO THE FAMILY FISSURELLIDÆ.
BY ARTHUR ADAMS, R.N., F.L.S. ETC.

Genus PUNCTURELLA, Lowe.

Head proboscidiform, tentacles subulate, with the eyes on swellings at their outer base; sides with a range of cirrhi, interrupted behind on each side; mantle-margin simple; branchial plumes two; anal siphon prominent, forming a truncated membranous canal projecting from the subapical perforation.

Shell conical, with an elevated, slightly recurved, obliquely spiral entire vertex, turned towards the posterior end; aperture expanded, oval; surface with radiating ribs; margin entire; a linear perforation in the upper part of the shell, between the vertex and front margin, in the line of an elevated rib. Interior with a linear groove, vaulted over with a shelly plate corresponding to the perforation; muscular impression crescentic, interrupted in front.

Cemoria, Leach, MSS.—*Sipho*, Brown.—*Rimula*, Lovèn; Gould; Couthouy.—? *Diadora*, Gray.

1. PUNCTURELLA NOACHINA, Linnæus.

Patella noachina, Linn. Mantissa, p. 551; Chemn. Conch. Cab. vol. xi. p. 186. pl. 197. f. 1927, 1928.—*Patella fissurella*, Müller.—*Fissurella Noachina*, Schum.—*Puncturella Noachina*, Lowe.—*Cemoria Flemingii*, Leach, MSS.—*Cemoria Noachina*, Lowe.—*Rimula Flemingii*, Macgill.—*Rimula Noachina*, Couthouy.—*Sipho Noachina*, Brown.

Hab. British Islands. Mus. Cuming.

2. PUNCTURELLA CUCULLATA, Gould.

Rimula cucullata, Gould, Expedition, Shells, p. 14.

Hab. Puget Sound.

3. PUNCTURELLA GALEATA, Gould.

Rimula galeata, Gould, Expedition, Shells, p. 14.

Hab. Puget Sound. Mus. Cuming.

4. PUNCTURELLA COGNATA, Gould.

Rimula cognata, Gould, Expedition, Shells, p. 14.

Hab. Orange Harbour.

5. PUNCTURELLA CONICA, D'Orb. Voy. Am. Mer.

6. PUNCTURELLA FASTIGIATA, A. Adams. *P. testâ albidâ elevato-conicâ, nitidâ, vertice acuminato involuto, costellis longitudinalibus æqualibus æquidistantibus, interstitiis planis lineis incrementi concentricis; fissurâ lanceolatâ; aperturâ ovali, margine crenulato, fornice costâ, costâ valde arcuatâ, transversali, simplici.*

Hab. Eastern Seas. Mus. Cuming.

7. PUNCTURELLA PRINCEPS, Mighels and Adams.

Cemoria princeps, Mighels and Adams, Bost. Journ. Nat. Hist. vol. iv. p. 43.

The following descriptions of new *Naticæ* were communicated by Dr. Philippi:—

8. DESCRIPTIONES NATICARUM QUARUNDAM NOVARUM EX COLLECTIONE CUMINGIANA, AUCTORE R. A. PHILIPPI.

1. NATICA CATENATA, Phil. *N. testâ subglobosâ, tenui, lividâ, zonis quatuor albis, maculas fuscas semilunatas exhibentibus pictâ; anfractibus rotundatis; spirâ breviusculâ, nigricante; sulcis radiantibus profundis superiorem anfractuum partem occupantibus; aperturâ semiorbiculari, intus purpureâ; umbilico amplo, margine acuto cincto; callo spirali satis valido medium umbilici occupante.*

Alt. $8\frac{1}{2}$, diam. $8\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. —?

Differt a *N. tæniatâ*, Menke, anfractibus superius non horizontalibus sed declivibus, zonis longitudinaliter maculatis, callo labiali et callo umbilicali longe latioribus, etc.; a *N. depressâ* formâ globosâ, umbilico amplo, callo umbilicari mediano, etc.; a *N. maroccanâ* formâ globosâ, umbilico longe ampliore, callo ejus mediano, etc.

2. NATICA INCEI, Phil. *N. testâ depressâ, suborbiculari, solidâ, striatulâ, nitidâ, luteo-albidâ; anfractibus superius planatis; spirâ latè conicâ, acutâ; aperturâ semiorbiculari, valdè obliquâ; angulo basali columellæ incrassato; suturâ duplicatâ; callo maximo albo umbilicum magnum omninò implente.*

Alt. ab apice ad basin aperturæ $9\frac{1}{2}$, a dorso ad ventrem 6 lin.; diam. 12 lin.

Hab. ad insulam Raines, in freto Torres, ubi legit *Capt. Ince, R.N.*

Cave ne hanc speciem cum *N. Josephinâ*, Risso (*N. Ollâ*, M. de Serr.), confundas, cui simillima est, et a quâ unice differt: ambitu paullo magis orbiculari; anfractibus minus rapide crescentibus; angulo umbilicum cingente paullo magis distincto; columellâ basi valde incrassatâ; callo umbilicari albo; colore fere albo in luteum vergente, præsertim versus basin, denique suturâ duplici. Linea superior suturæ a callo labiali, inferior a margine superiore anfractûs formatur, pariter ut in *Bullis* d. Gray.—Operculum corneum.

3. NATICA INTEMERATA, Phil. *N. testâ globoso-ovatâ, solidâ, striatulâ, nitidâ, lacteâ, ad suturam versus umbilicum et in parte ultimâ anfractûs ultimi flavâ; anfractibus superius planiusculis; spirâ conicâ, circa $\frac{1}{5}$ altitudinis æquante; aperturâ semiorbiculari; columellâ rectâ, incrassatâ; umbilico magno, pervio, lacteo, sulco profundo lato exarato; funiculo semicylindrico ejus a callo labiali distincto.*

Alt. $18\frac{1}{2}$, diam. $17\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. in sinu Californiæ; legit *Rever. Steel.*

Simillima videtur *N. porcellaneæ* d'Orb., sed umbilico multo ampliore et colore flavescente differt; a *N. castæ*, Phil., testâ solidiore minus depressâ, umbilico albo angustiore, funiculo umbilicali longe magis elevato, etc. distinguitur; a *N. pede elephantis* testâ haud depressâ, funiculo umbilicali minus elevato satis superque discrepat.

4. NATICA CARIBÆA, Phil. *N. testâ ovatâ, sordidè albâ, ad suturam zonâ lacteâ munitâ; anfractibus superius vix convexis; spirâ brevi, acutâ; aperturâ semiorbiculari; umbilico parvo; callo lato cum labio confluyente illum maximâ ex parte opplente.*
Alt. 8, diam. 7 lin.

Hab. in mari Caribæo ad insulam St. John.

Forma omnino accedit ad *N. mammillam* vel *N. lacteam* et umbilico pervio cum *N. lacteâ* convenit. Differt tamen umbilico longe angustiore, et callo ejus longe majore; an nihilominus mera varietas? *N. uberinâ*, d'Orb., testâ longe angustiore magis differre videtur.—Operculum tenue, corneum.

5. NATICA VESTALIS, Phil. *N. testâ ovato-oblongâ, acutâ, lacteâ, substriatâ, nitidissimâ; spirâ acutâ, conicâ, sextam vel septimam totius altitudinis partem occupante; aperturâ semiorbiculari; callo convexo, crassissimo, cum callo labiali confluyente, et sulco longitudinali ante marginem columellarem instructo, umbilicum fere omnino claudente.*

Long. $16\frac{1}{2}$, diam. 16 lin.

Hab. ad oram Mozambique dictam; legit Rev. Steel.

Forte nihil nisi varietas *N. mammillæ*, a qua unice differt callo umbilicali crassiore convexiore, sulco longitudinali ante medium marginis columellaris, parte liberâ umbilicum cingente.

Obs.—Quæstio valde difficilis, utrum sub *N. mammillâ*, L. plures species lateant, an meræ varietates, vix examine singulorum speciminum in Musæis asservatorum decidi poterit, sed unice investigatione numerosæ gregis in ipso loco natali.

6. NATICA? POMUM, Phil. *N.? testâ ovatâ, inflatâ, tenuiusculâ, striatâ, glauco-fulvâ, basi albâ; anfractibus convexis, superioribus supernè subangulatis; spirâ quartam altitudinis partem æquante, subcontabulatâ; aperturâ ovato-oblongâ, propter anfractum penultimum prominentem fere lunatâ; umbilico angustissimo, perforato; labio parum calloso, basi supra umbilicum reflexo.*

Alt. 19, diam. $18\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. —?

Hæc species a reliquis Naticis valde aliena et forte ad genus *Amphibolam*, Schum. (*Ampullacera*, Quoy et Gaimard) mandanda est, etenim sinus latus satis profundus in parte supremâ labri hujus testæ in nullâ aliâ specie generis Naticæ observatur.